

Cal

ALICE
STANLEY



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 13, 1919.
THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION.
THE AMERICANIZATION PROBLEM.
RED STATEMENT REPUDIATED.
THE WORM HAS TURNED.
DECEPTIONISTS AT WORK.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

The Atlantic City Convention

The early part of the week at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor was taken up as usual with speeches and the reports of the Executive Council as well as the organization of committees. The report of the Executive Council, among other things, dealt with important projects for the advancement of labor and improvement of working conditions, as well as comprehensive outlines of what has been accomplished on labor's behalf during the last year.

The advent of peace is taken by the council to hold out bright prospects for labor. Of the peace treaty itself, the labor executives forming the council, after endorsing the "triumph of freedom and justice and democracy as exemplified in the covenant of the league of nations," says that the labor sections are a compromise, but that it must, however, "be a source of deepest satisfaction to the American working people to know that the American position and the American declarations as presented for insertion in the treaty ranked above all others in point of progress measured and in point of actual and practical application in the lives of working people."

"Whatever of compromise appears was made because of the claim that other nations of the world could not pledge themselves to an immediate and definite acceptance of the standards maintained by the American labor movement as the established practice of our day."

Foremost among the matters submitted by the council to the convention are suggestions dealing with legislation to "prevent any invasion of the rights and prerogatives of the legislative branch of our government by judiciary."

The report of the council on this subject was made in accordance with a resolution adopted by the St. Paul convention. In that resolution the council was ordered to study "the successive steps which have been taken by our Federal and Supreme courts through which, without constitutional authority and in opposition of the action of the constitutional convention they laid hold upon power which they now exercise."

The study has now been partially completed and contains remedial suggestions made by Jackson H. Ralston, attorney of the American Federation of Labor. Three propositions are submitted in the report for the consideration of the convention, each proposing that authority of the Supreme Court to pass upon the acts of Congress should be cancelled or abridged.

The report lists among the measures stalled by "the weary waste of worthless words" in the last Congress, and in which labor was especially interested, the appropriation bills for the War Labor Board, United States employment agency, women industry service, working conditions service and the investigation and inspection service.

The executive council suggests that the convention authorize the printing and wide circulation of a list of measures in which the American Federation of Labor is interested, among which are the bill forbidding immigration for four years during the period of industrial reconstruction, a bill for an old-age retirement system for federal employees in the classified service, a bill providing a minimum wage of \$3 a day for Federal employees, Secretary Lane's bill to furnish land for soldiers and sailors, a bill to give states the same power over the product of convict labor from other states as they exercise over the pro-

ducts of their own prisons, industrial vocational education for persons crippled in industry, increased pay for teachers, and educational bills designed to end adult illiteracy in the United States.

"We maintain," the report continues, "that the importance of the interests at issue and the faithful, loyal service the workers have given the Government and society, have earned for us the right to fair consideration in the expenditure of national funds."

"We recommend that Congress be advised that it is the earnest desire of the organized labor movement and of all America's workers that the Department of Labor be provided with adequate funds for performing the important work which devolves upon it." The council recommended to the convention the endorsement of government ownership of the railroads.

"It is the opinion of your executive council that no wages paid to American workmen today are too high but that on the contrary wages far too low still are paid in many cities. Progress is the word today and the progress worth most and best understood is the kind that reaches the individual in the form of a better life, a freer and larger opportunity, and more of the things by which life is sustained and enriched. The progress of our movement in realizing these things for the workers is not to be denied by any influence or obstacle."

The report of the council concludes as follows:

"No question of great national policy or of great national interest is decided today without a contribution of thought and viewpoint by the labor movement. The war brought to this nation and to the labor movement questions more vital and more involved than we had known. The coming of peace nowise lessens the magnitude of the issues that must be dealt with."

"The American Federation of Labor, however, may face the future and its problems with a confidence born of severe trial and with an announced membership and unity of purpose."

"Satisfying as has been the progress made in the year just closed, a vast amount of work in this direction remains to be done. The greater our strength, the better will our movement be equipped to accomplish the great work that is at hand. Now, more than ever, the thought of the world is directed toward the achievement of progress and the establishment of high ideals."

"The inspiration for this trend of events has been the product of the labor movement and the labor movement must continue to lead in this direction."

WON THEIR DEMANDS.

At Newark, Ohio, after negotiating with officials of the Simpson foundry for two weeks without results, Molders' Union No. 205 called a strike. The dispute terminated by the strikers winning all points for which they contended. Wages hereafter will be \$6 a day with back pay from October 1, at which time the old scale expired.

EGG MAN IN WRONG.

The Egg Inspectors' Union has placed a ban against the firm of Sherry Brothers because it is claimed that the institution refused to employ union egg inspectors. The Labor Council has been asked to approve the action,

SUPREME COURT AND DEMOCRACY.

George Washington and the other framers of the Constitution of the United States did not intend that the Supreme Court should have the right to declare laws passed by the Congress and signed by the President unconstitutional and thus defeat the will of the American people. This power arrogated to itself by the Supreme Court has often been the means of killing wholesome labor legislation such as the Baker's ten-hour law and more recently much child-labor regulation. Abraham Lincoln in his day put the Supreme Court in its proper place in relation to Congress. A wide-spread demand is now being made upon Congress to reassert its legitimate power over the law-making functions of the government. Americans generally and labor men in particular are beginning to see that the spirit of democracy is injured when nine men can arbitrarily tell one hundred millions of people that they do not know what they want and can not have it if they do. It is time to do again what Abraham Lincoln did. Walter Holloway of the People's Sunday University will speak next Sunday evening in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on the Supreme Court and Democracy.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

In response to the call of the International Telegraphers' Union the members of the San Francisco branch responded to a man. As a result the Postal Telegraph Company is very badly crippled in this city and vicinity, about 140 operators having left their keys in the offices of the concern. As in all previous efforts to force recognition of the rights of the employees to organize for self-protection the Western Union employees proved to be the stumbling block. This can be attributed to the fact that the policy of this corporation has always been not to employ men or women who displayed any degree of intelligence or personal independence, the theory of the corporation having been that it was better to get along with less intelligent workers rather than risk the possibility of being confronted with trouble at the hands of those whose mental abilities forbade them being docile and subservient. As a result of this policy, sanctioned and approved and continued by Postmaster-General Burleson, only a few employees of the Western Union were found to have courage enough to assert their independence when the strike was called in San Francisco.

Reports from other sections of the country are so conflicting as to make it impossible to tell whether the strike is successful or otherwise. Officials of the local union, however, assert that the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company is so badly crippled throughout the country as to be unable to carry on its business and must eventually yield to the demands of the union. They also state that in many parts of the country the employees of the Western Union have responded in unexpected numbers and that if the Postal Company can be forced to yield then efforts can be concentrated on the Western Union and that corporation, in spite of the lack of courage on the part of its employees, can be brought to time. The strike is not yet old enough to make it possible to get a definite line on it, and it is, therefore, necessary to await future developments.

THE AMERICANIZATION PROBLEM.

Address by the Honorable Raymond E. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. at the Americanization Conference held in Washington May 14, 1919.

"In 1906, Congress created a bureau which has a definite contract with the entire foreign population of the country over eighteen years of age. At the present time those of foreign birth represent about seventeen million of our population. Approximately four million of these seventeen million have come into contact with the Federal government through this bureau, the Bureau of Naturalization, of the United States Department of Labor.

"In 1908 and 1909, classes were formed in various localities by the public schools to teach citizenship responsibilities, as a result of the denials of petitioners for naturalization who were found too ignorant to be admitted to citizenship by highly conscientious members of the State and Federal Judiciary. Some of these classes were organized at the direct instance of representatives of the Bureau of Naturalization, while others grew out of the interest in the foreigner felt by many patriotic individuals who had devoted much time to the study of the immigration problem. From 1908 to 1909 on, their activities broadened out in special localities. Public receptions were also given, in Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago and in other cities which had seriously attacked the immigration questions.

"In April, 1914, this undertaking on a national scale was proposed, in recognition of reactions in various parts of the country which were the direct outgrowth of the administration of the naturalization law by the Federal government, commencing in 1906.

"At the present rate, approximately one million of these foreign born residents are presenting themselves to the Federal government through the Bureau of Naturalization. Not only are they presenting themselves, but arrangements have been made by the bureau with the state and territorial governments of the nation whereby all of these applicants may be transformed into intelligent units in the citizenry of the country. In nearly twenty-two hundred communities throughout the entire nation, wherever foreigners are found, the public schools are opening their doors to work in concert with the Federal government, and a way is being provided whereby the entire foreign population may attain what is called "Americanization." This relationship is the result of carefully worked out plans, initiated by the Federal government, through the Bureau of Naturalization, and since then receiving the support of the American public in an ever increasing number of communities and with greater effectiveness, by various enactments of the national legislature in Washington and of the legislatures of many states.

"On May tenth, 1915, the greatest recognition ever awarded the immigration problem occurred in Philadelphia. A banquet was staged in the City of Brotherly Love, the Honorable Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia co-operating with the plans of the Bureau of Naturalization in the attempt to focus the attention of the entire nation upon the necessity of dealing adequately with this problem. President Wilson was the chief guest, and defined at that time the ideals "which have made America the hope of the world."

"Since that memorable occasion in Philadelphia Americanization, Americanism, and Americanizing in all its forms have virtually become final and household words. "Americanization" has become a word to conjure with. It has become so popular in the public mind that it is being used to further almost any and every activity of

definite usefulness, and even those of a doubtful character.

"In the plan by which the present linking together of the public schools throughout the United States was accomplished, there was included the stimulation of the public schools towards organization of night classes for adults, in English, civics and other educational and vocational subjects that would not only equip the foreigner for his political responsibilities, but broaden his economic capacity. It proposed a closer relationship between the vocational schools and classes where citizenship and the English language were to be taught. It proposed the formation of community centers in the schools as a means of acquainting the foreign born with American ideals and with American citizens; it proposed the establishment of open forums in these centers for the discussion of current topics of a local, national and international character; self-government was suggested for the student body, in the belief that the responsibility of the ballot would thus be brought home to the young citizens. The incumbents of office were urged to describe to the student body the various duties of city, state and national offices. The functions of the police, health, and judicial departments of the government were planned to be similarly presented. This plan was formulated after extended discussions with public school authorities, including state departments of education and state university representatives who gave hearty assurance of co-operation in this educational endeavor.

"With the increase in public interest in the general subject of Americanization, there has been an increase in the number of foreigners who are applying for citizenship. Other events have contributed to this increase. The declaration of war was immediately followed by the largest acquisitions to the ranks of applicants for citizenship ever experienced. The arousing of public realization of the vital problem has not since subsided. The war released the greatest concern in the minds of the clergy, of labor, of industry and of all students of present day history. All over the country, active committees have been organized, some of employees, some of employers; others distinctly church organizations, or women's committees; some representing patriotic and social bodies, and last but by no means least, those who represented the racial groups. Through these bodies, the Bureau of Naturalization has been working to supply the call of industry that it solve the foreign problem in the industrial plants.

"Employers are heartily supporting this activity of the Bureau of Naturalization. Some employers not only pay for the time the employees take while necessarily absent from the work for the completing of their naturalization papers, but instances are known where the fees are being paid by the employer. Classes are being formed in states where the laws prohibit the use of funds for teaching adults. Private sources furnish these funds. Special laws have been passed in some of these states allowing the use of community funds. Foreigners have been known to contribute their share toward the maintenance of classes where local funds have failed.

"During the present year there have been distributed 100,000 copies of the text book which Congress authorized for free distribution a year ago. The material was obtained from the public schools engaged in the teaching of foreigners. The book is now in the hands of selected educators for revision and additions of special vocabularies adapted to particular localities.

"Thousands of certificates of graduation have been jointly presented by the public schools and the Federal government to foreigners who have petitioned for naturalization, and who have passed the school and government test for admission to citizenship.



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"The policy of the Bureau of Naturalization since its organization in 1906 has been to facilitate the naturalization of the candidates for citizenship, consequently safeguarding meanwhile the citizenry of this country. It has sought the aid of all governmental agencies, both Federal and state, in the plan to bring the American public school to its highest efficiency. It has frowned upon those who would point to the inefficiency of the public schools, and who turn from them to construct artificial and in some instances un-American systems of instruction for the foreigner. Church and industry, racial and non-racial organizations have been approached with the invitation to co-operate. All Federal and state educational agencies have been urged to co-operate in this nation-wide plan, in the faith that by so doing all these forces would be working along those broad principles which are inherent in our democratic form of government."

WOMEN JOIN UNIONS.

More than 80,000 women office workers have joined trade union organizations during the past year, according to reports received by the National Women's Trade Union League at its Washington office. These are for the most part stenographers, clerks, accountants, etc., in the railroad offices throughout the country, and in the various branches of the federal civil service and they represent about one-half of the total increase in membership recorded by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the local stenographers' and office workers' unions, all of these organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In Washington, D. C., at one recent meeting alone, 700 paid applications were received from clerks in the railroad offices, about half of these being women, and from the government departments 8,500 office workers, about three-fourths of them women, have been initiated into their union since January 1st.

This movement among the clerical workers is a part of what is said to be the greatest organization wave among women wage earners ever recorded in the labor movement in America. Besides the women office workers, the school teachers have been rapidly adding to the strength of their organization and the number of their local unions, under the American Federation of Teachers, which likewise is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In the unions also of such groups as retail clerks, garment workers, textile workers, machinists, etc., the numbers of women are known to have greatly increased, although no figures are yet available.

The spread of trade union organization among the clerical workers and school teachers, according to officials of the National Women's Trade Union League, is the more significant because it marks the expansion of the labor movement into hitherto unorganized groups and types of workers notably in the South, where a large proportion of the gains appear, in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. This organization has leaped from a membership of 19,000 at the time the Government took over the railroads to a total of about 160,000 according to the latest weekly report. A gain of 22,000 members was recorded in the month of January alone.

Among the gains in membership by the National Federation of Federal Employees, besides the 8500 new members in Washington during the past three months, 20 new local unions have been organized since last September. In Washington, D. C., one local of 2600 members is composed entirely of women, and another has more than 9000 women members. Among the other large locals of the Federation with women members are those in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans and San Francisco.

UNFAIR BROOMS.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Company, Paris, Ill., have taken the un-American stand that the workers have no right to become members of a labor organization. Efforts on the part of the workers in their employ to organize have met with immediate discharge.

During last October the employees of this unfair firm made an effort to organize. O. T. Merkle, of the firm, called all employees together, warned them that they had no right to become members of the Broom Makers' International Union, and said, "A man with a union card has no more right in my factory than a Hun has in America."

Fifty of their employees were recently locked out for becoming members of the organization; some of these, girl workers who were receiving the immense wages of four dollars and fifty cents per week. The Department of Labor of the U. S. Government sent a mediator to Paris to adjust the trouble. This scab-herding, unfair firm refused to have anything to do with the Government representative.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor then made an effort to secure an audience with the firm and was informed that they would have nothing to do with organized labor.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill., have been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

As they refuse to recognize organized labor, it is evident that they do not wish the patronage of the organized workers.

It is urged that you refuse to patronize this firm, that you give us every assistance in our efforts to create a demand for union label brooms. If possible, appoint a committee to call on the dealers of your vicinity and urge these dealers to refuse to handle these scab-made brooms if they wish your patronage.

Drive these scab brooms out of your vicinity. Any assistance given us will be highly appreciated.

With best wishes for the success of the organized workers, I am, Yours fraternally,

WILL R. BOYER,
Sec'y-Treas. I. B. & W. M. U.

SHOE CLERKS ELECT.

I. I. Sena has been re-elected as president of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, F. W. Dunworth and J. A. Limbaugh; recording secretary, F. A. O'Brien; financial secretary, E. A. Levy; delegates to Labor Council, F. A. O'Brien, H. B. Harpold and Ed Caple; delegates to Label Section, H. B. Harpold and M. E. Kirby; Six o'Clock Closing Committee, H. B. Harpold, F. A. O'Brien and J. P. Griffin. The Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks will hold a retail clerks' day at Neptune Beach on July 20th. The committee appointed from Shoe Clerks' Union to assist in the arrangements consists of George Pickard, M. Selleck, E. A. Reames, E. C. Arnolo and G. S. Cohn.

\$50 PRIZE OFFERED.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6 will give a cash prize of \$50 to the team winning the tug-of-war at the annual picnic to be held at Glen Park on June 28th. Teams from the Bay Point Shipyards and the Union Iron Works will compete and the spirit of rivalry is said to be exceedingly keen. The members of the two teams have each pooled a purse of \$250 and the winner takes all.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Blue - White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

The Albert S.
Samuels Co.
Jewelry Co.

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JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

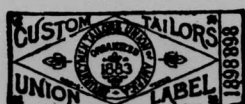
\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
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809 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE THE JONES

Union Men have your SPRING SUITS made by



UNION MADE
In Our Own Shop

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street, at Third and Kearny

Best Made-to-order Suits in the City for the Price

RED STATEMENT REPUDIATED.

A delegate of the red persuasion from the Laundry Workers' Union last Friday night in the Labor Council questioned the news published in the "Labor Clarion" last week to the effect that his organization had requested the International Workers' Defense League to remove the name of the Laundry Workers' Union from the stationery of the League. The following correspondence furnishes evidence as to whether this paper or the red delegate told the truth:

"San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1919.

"International Workers' Defense League,
"235 Montgomery Street,
"City.

"Gentlemen. Please be advised that our Executive Committee recommended to our Union, that the name of Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, be taken off the stationery of the International Workers' Defense League and you to be notified to that effect. The minutes of the Executive Committee were approved by the regular meeting on Monday evening, June 2, 1919, in Convention Hall of the Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street, San Francisco.

"We therefore demand that you immediately take our name off the stationery of the International Workers' Defense League. The minutes of our organization show that all communications from the International Workers' League, for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 were read and ordered filed. Our minutes are open for inspection at all times.

"We call your attention to the fact that we have already notified you of the action taken by this organization and we wish to inform you that we are not in the habit of sending out communications from this union under our seal unless authorized to do so by this organization.

"Our organization consists of American citizens and we do not care to be associated with any league composed of aliens or foreigners. We are first, last and always for the Government of the United States.

"We sincerely hope that in the future you will be guided by official communications with the seal of this union attached and not by the mere word of one of our members.

"We therefore notify you again that our name be immediately taken off the stationery of the International Workers' Defense League.

"Yours very truly,

"Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26,
By "Kathryn Deery, Secretary."

San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1919.

"Chas. Keegan,

"Cerciat Laundry, 1045 McAllister Street,
"City.

"Dear Sir and Brother. The matter pertaining to you making a report to the San Francisco Labor Council on last Friday evening, June 6, 1919, that this organization did not notify the secretary to send a communication to the International Workers' Defense League asking them to take the name of Laundry Workers' Union off their stationery, was taken up and acted upon by the Executive Board at their regular meeting last evening.

"I was instructed to notify you to appear at the next regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, on next Friday evening, June 13, 1919, and correct the mis-statements made by you before the Council last Friday evening. Your attention is called to the fact that on Tuesday evening, May 27, 1919, the executive board of this union, recommended to the organization that the name of Laundry Workers' Union be taken off the stationery of the International Workers' Defense League and they to be notified to that effect. On Monday evening, June 2, 1919, the minutes of the Executive Board was approved and the International Workers' Defense League was notified to take our name off their stationery.

"The Executive Board hereby notifies you to appear at the next regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council and correct all mis-statements made by you in reference to the International Workers' Defense League taking our name off their stationery.

"By order of the Executive Board,

"Fraternally,

"Kathryn Deery,
"Secretary."

UNIONS TO ASSIST WOMEN.

John Matheson, president of Janitors' Union, says that women performing janitor work in office buildings are required to clean, sweep, mop and dust from thirty-five to forty rooms as well as halls nightly for a salary of \$50 per month. A committee of the women are seeking some means of bettering their condition. Matheson claims that the union is the only institution that will secure better wages for them, and a standing invitation awaits their applications. The organization has attempted to help them heretofore, but it is understood that the women failed to join.

The following officers have been elected: President, John R. Matheson; vice-president, Chas. Erickson; treasurer, J. W. Spencer; recording secretary, William Carr; financial secretary, Virgil Porter; guide, Fred Hogarth; guardian, H. Robinson; trustee, Frank Daunet; delegates to Labor Council, Chas. Erickson, John R. Matheson, E. C. Stevenson and Gus Magnuson; delegates to Theatrical Federation, John R. Matheson, Virgil Porter and H. Robinson; delegates to Label Section, A. M. Yturriaga and Chas. Erickson.

DEATHS.

The following members of local unions have died during the past week: Hugh Lambie of the Boilermakers, Robert Quick of the Machinists, Charles H. Callow of the Patternmakers, Fred E. Nelson of the Teamsters, William A. Beckwith of the Carpenters, James F. Fisk of the Painters, Joseph B. Hogan of the Plumbers, Sigmund Seigel of the Bartenders, S. J. Sorensen of the Carpetlayers.

ORPHEUM.

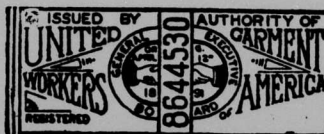
Trixie Friganza who is regarded as one of the funniest women on the vaudeville stage today has more than come into her own in her new sketch "At a Block Party" for in it she scores by far the greatest achievement she has experienced since her rise to stardom and headlining honors several years ago. Comedians just can't leave the classic fields alone. They must needs abandon comus and search out the tragic mask so that's the reason Trixie Friganza tries to camouflage her mirth-making proclivities behind the stern and warrior-like personality of that old-time Beau Brummel of Roman and Egyptian fame, Marc Antony. Trixie without some novelty wouldn't be herself at all and with all her innate ability to charm laughs out of a grouch as a magician evokes rabbits from a perfectly respectable silk hat, still Trixie takes no chances and brings us to the Orpheum next week. Harry Holman and his company will appear in a new comedy playlet entitled "My Daughter's Husband." Holman is both fat and funny and one of the most unctuous comedians the vaudeville stage possesses. Ann Gray, the famous harpist will be heard for the first time here. Miss Gray is not only an artiste but a beautiful woman besides. The Eastern musical critics indulge in superlatives in describing her playing. Her numbers range from the classic "Humoresque" to "Keep The Home Fires Burning." Ed Alexander is a novelty painter of extraordinary ability. He paints attractive scenes with remarkable speed and dexterity, and while doing so indulges in amusing chatter. Bailey and Cowan, "The Ban-joker and the Songster," Thomas Swift and Mary H. Kelley in the vaudeville vagary, "\$3000"; Edwin George in "A Comedy of Errors"; the latest Hearst Weekly and the Marion Morgan Dancers in their tremendous success the "Dance Drama in the Time of Attila and the Huns" will complete one of the finest bills ever presented in vaudeville.

NEW SCALE \$7 PER DAY.

San Antonio, Texas, Electrical Workers' Union No. 60 negotiated a new scale of \$7 a day and a 44-hour week with double time for overtime. The old rate was \$6.

Factory to Wearer

Is this Label



on your Shirt?

Shirts and Underwear at Factory Prices.

**YOU SAVE
one profit when you buy from the
manufacturer.**

EAGLESON'S

**1118 Market St., OPPOSITE 7TH
SAN FRANCISCO**

**ALSO
Los Angeles and Sacramento**

THE WORM HAS TURNED.

Last January the red element in the Machinists' Union of this city gained control of the offices of that organization and at once began to carry on in real Bolshevik fashion, crushing their opponents without mercy. Any one who had the temerity to take the floor at a meeting and presume to oppose the policies of the red brigade was hooted down and insulted to such an extent that for a time opposition was practically wiped out. The controlling element plunged the organization into a long and costly strike which practically exhausted the treasury before an understanding was reached which permitted the membership to return to work.

Then, with confidence born of their success in carrying things along as they pleased, the controlling influences began to present all sorts of wild and visionary schemes to the organization. This sort of conduct caused the rank and file of the union, which had been remaining away from meetings, to wake up and take a hand in the direction of affairs. When, three weeks ago, the reds decided to put the question of the general strike for the liberation of the bomb defendants up for a vote, the membership felt that the last straw had been placed upon their backs and that it was time to call a halt to the carrying out of the hallucinations of the world-saving fanatics. When the ballots were counted it was found that 1247 members had voted, out of which 566 favored the strike and 681 opposed it. This result broke the hearts of the reds as a three-fourths vote was necessary to order the strike and they had failed to come anywhere near a majority. And this was the union which had only three months previously elected Edward Nolan, one of the bomb defendants, president.

Not satisfied that the worm had really turned and that the membership had decided to do away with the foolishness of the reds, this element, late at the next meeting, after a large number of the members had departed for their homes, succeeded in putting through a proposition for reconsideration. Another election was ordered on the subject, balloting to take place on Wednesday, June 11th, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The election was held according to schedule and when the tellers reported to the meeting Wednesday night the evidence that the reds had reached the end of their disastrous rule was so overwhelming that some of them threw up their hands and said: "There's no use in trying to educate the rank and file. They're a bunch of boobs." The total vote cast was far in excess of that cast at the previous election, 1917 of the members having registered their wills on the issue. Of this number 1286 voted against the strike, while only 631 favored it. Thus the strike was defeated by a margin of 807 votes, an overwhelming defeat for the radicals.

Those who in the last two years have thought, from reports of the doings of this union, that the red generals really represented the sentiments of the rank and file of the organization, have not taken into proper consideration that the abnormal conditions due to the war favored more rapid advances in pay and organized conditions than in normal times, and that aided by this favorable wind the red leaders succeeded in temporarily persuading the membership that it was due to their superior leadership that such rapid advances were made. The lack of really intelligent leadership is not felt under such conditions, but in difficult times it soon becomes evident that it is of some importance, and in really evil times, it will even become indispensable if the organization is to be able even to keep what it has got. The lack of intelligent leadership was made manifest to the rank and file of the union during the last strike. Their loyalty to union principles, however, influenced them not to waver or abandon the leadership such as they had, as such course would have

been desertion when under fire. As a consequence the loyalty of the membership was put to as unfair a test as could be asked from intelligent and loyal trade unionists. But they bore the ignominy for the moment patiently and waited for the tide of time which was sure to come. The first opportunity came with the espousal by the red leaders of the insensate world-wide sympathetic strikes for Mooney and Billings, and the result of the two elections in the union on that issue is the beginning of a new tide in the affairs of the Machinists' Union.

The general opinion is freely expressed throughout the labor movement that the rank and file of the Machinists' Union are through with visionary leadership and that at the next election of officers of the union the reds will be turned out bag and baggage and the union will again take its place in following out true trade-union policies.

WANT SUNDAYS OFF WEEKLY.

Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union No. 471 has submitted to the Labor Council a new working agreement calling for Sundays off or \$1 per hour overtime. The men now work two Sundays each month on straight time. No increase in wages is asked. The executive committee of the Waterfront Workers' Federation has approved the request.

BAKERS' UNION FORMED.

Hannibal, Mo., Bakers' Union has been formed and an application for a charter has been forwarded to the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

GAS WORKERS GET RAISE.

At a conference held Wednesday evening between a committee representing the Gas and Water Workers' Union and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company an agreement was reached which will result in an increase of 50 cents per day to the membership of the union. The increase to be retroactive to June 1st.

MOLDERS WIN 8-HOUR FIGHT.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an agreement has been signed between the Molders' Union and the Cedar Rapids Foundry and Machine Company and the Radiator Company which terminates a bitterly contested struggle that has been on for several weeks. The other large firm made peace with the union following presentation of the demands. Under the provisions of the settlement the eight-hour day is conceded and a wage scale of \$5.75 granted.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the Globe Malleable Iron and Steel Company has secured an injunction against Iron Molders' Union No. 80, and "all others, friends or associates," preventing them from picketing or patrolling either the premises or "public streets in the vicinity" of the works, and the use of language tending to intimidate, "or create a feeling of uncertainty." The company charges that the strikers are trying to break "the morale of the workers" in its employ.

The Connecticut Valley conference board of the International Molders' Union has decided on an eight-hour day, with no overtime unless under emergencies and a minimum wage scale of \$5.80 a day.

We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

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San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

We have secured through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, two articles by Charles Edward Russell on the League of Nations. Russell has just returned from Europe. Few men know the world situation as thoroughly and intimately as Russell knows it, and we count ourselves fortunate in being able to announce these two articles. We will print the first one next week. Watch for it. It will be well worth your while.

In passing Amendment Eighteen of the Federal Constitution, providing for national prohibition, the senators voted viva voce without going to the trouble or wanting to have the responsibility of taking a record vote. Hiding behind anonymity they have inflicted a great wrong upon the people. They will avoid if possible foing on record on the question. Hence the probability that the Senate will take no action on the President's recommendation for repeal of the wartime prohibition act. Every citizen and voter should write to his senators demanding that they bring the issue to a record vote.

There are two types of human, the two extremes, the reds and the blacks, who are a unit in expressing their contempt for the principle that the labor of a human being is not a commodity and should not in the affairs of life be treated as such. We can understand why the blacks or those who have gained their riches and power by means of exploiting labor, treating it like a commodity according to the laws of supply and demand, should sneer at the new evangel of labor. But it is not so clear why the red proletarians should also put up their nose against it and confess themselves partisan of the old saw about buying labor in the open market. But Lenin in Russia is the red genius that did not mince about what the red terrorists really wanted, for while making it a law that labor is the duty of every human being, he exempted his red guards from that disagreeable duty as long as there were still to be found goods belonging to non-proletarians, and the labor of such people could be extorted from them as punishment for not believing in the rule of the proletariat. However, even according to Lenin, the end of non-proletariat will come when they have all been killed off or are dead, and then even the reds will have to work and there will be an end to the red terror, and all will have to do their share in supporting the state for nothing. The rulers only will not be required to work, as they must govern. What is the difference between the reds and the blacks? It means simply slavery for the workers, to be the commodity of the ruling class.

-:- Deceptionists at Work -:-

The Seattle Central Labor Council has, by an overwhelming vote, according to the Seattle "Union Record," decided to submit to candidates for offices of the Washington State Federation of Labor a number of questions deemed vital to the interests of labor. That the political aims of the radicals controlling the Council are personal rather than impersonal, partisan more than standing for principle, is proven by the forms of the questions adopted, among which we note the following: "Do you approve of the stand taken by Samuel Gompers on the question of prohibition? Do you approve of the stand taken by Samuel Gompers in the capitalist press against the Russian workers? Do you agree with Gompers that there is no solution for labor's problems? Do you approve or disapprove of the Duncan plan for the reorganization of the American Federation of Labor?"

It is apparent that the radicals in the Council intimate by these questions that they want only such officers as are afflicted with a disease of their own type, and in order to persuade candidates to accede to their wishes they do not hesitate to blackguard and misrepresent other labor officials who differ with them.

Although the prohibition question is a dead issue insofar as the State of Washington is concerned, it is dragged in to create prejudice and dislike of President Gompers because he takes a stand in defense of trade unionists in other states in which the question is not yet settled. It is a kind of a reminder to the dries that Gompers is wet, and the question is posed purely to create local prejudice against the man and what he stands for.

The question regarding Gompers' alleged attitude against the Russian workers is double shot. It not only represents that Gompers harbors ill will against the workers of Russia, which all who know Gompers recognize as falsehood of the blackest type, inasmuch as it is the Bolsheviki and not the victims of their leadership against whom Gompers, like all true Americans, can have nothing but condemnation and contempt, but also intimates that Gompers is a special favorite with the capitalistic class because of this attitude against the Russian Bolsheviki, denominated workers for sympathy's sake, and is accorded publicity on that account. It would be singular if the representative of millions of American workingmen should not receive publicity for his views on any question, no matter whether such views were pleasing or otherwise to capital. The same press often gives equal publicity to the ravings of Seattle radicals, and likewise gives vent to its own distaste of the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Judged by the same standards, Duncan and his band of terrorists must be in the pay of capital to thus seek to destroy the reputation and standing of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor itself in the eyes of Seattle and Washington trade unionists.

The plan for reorganization of the American Federation of Labor parading under the illustrious name of the Duncan Plan never originated with or was thought of in detail by Duncan. It is the old plan of industrial unionism, and one big union, tried for half a century by the Typographical Union and discarded as a failure more than twenty-five years ago, that went overboard with the disappearance of the Knights of Labor, and a number of other similar organizations in the past, and has most recently been tried out by the I. W. W. It does not work, and never will wherever tried out. It is simply a scheme to extend the use of the strike, to make industrial conflicts affect as large numbers as possible, and to make every strike a general strike. It is favored by the radical leaders as it gives opportunity for governing the rank and file by small committees who, under the guise of acting for the rank and file, in reality become the bosses of the labor movement such as it would be impossible to create under the democratic management of the American Federation of Labor. The power of Gompers is advisory. Radicals aim at making leadership dictatorial and mandatory.

To intimate, as is done in one question, that Samuel Gompers has no ideas for the solution of labor's problems as they occur from year to year, is to libel not only him but the steady progressive work of the entire American labor movement, which meets in convention yearly and temporarily solves every pressing problem confronting the workers and announces the consensus of opinion of the leaders of the movement. To accuse Gompers of not knowing how to solve labor's problems is done in order to belittle him in the eyes of the ignorant who really imagine that there exists a formula or remedy for labor's ills that will cure and remove them as if by magic and by the putting into office of certain men, with certain theories and beliefs contrary to those hitherto followed.

No one knows the ultimate solution of the problems of labor or anything else on this earth. Life is unending and each day reveals or creates new problems, and wise as the Creator would he be who professed to have a solution of every problem as it arose. Still more pretentious and blind of truth would he be, who professed even now to have a perfect solution of the worst features of present world evils. The hundreds and thousands of reconstruction programs, all differing with one another, bear witness to the many possible solutions and the difficulty of any aggregation of men, however wise, to find a universal remedy. There is only one class of leaders that know it all, and they seem to live in Seattle, and what they don't know is not worth knowing, to hear them tell it.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The reds know well the sources from which they gain their recruits, and as a consequence they are just now very much excited lest a large number of foreigners be driven out of the country and thus be created "a great shortage of labor in the United States." Strange that the red and his hated enemy, the capitalist, should be bed-fellows so far as this question is concerned. Each has his own reason, however, the red because he does not want his field for recruits restricted and the capitalist because he fears his profits will be lessened if he is compelled to employ American workers. Nevertheless it is a great combination even if the absurdity of the thing does not appear to the participants.

From Kaiser to Woodchopper is some fall, believe me, Xantippe. But for all that the transformation from being a tyrant to becoming a useful member of society, is really a promotion in the eyes of the truer part of humanity. But for his inordinate ambition to top all the records of conquerors, William of Hohenzollern would have failed to make his latest record of chopping up 2,000 trees into firewood for the folks at Amerongen. The days of romance are still with us, especially since the days of 1914, and the days of justice and equity are also with us these days of 1919. All that we now need to enjoy history is to have new Homers, Miltons, Dantes and Shakespeares arise and tell future generations the immortal deeds and fates of the present. Who shall write the great tragedies of Kaiser William and Lenine, and the great epic of Woodrow Wilson.

Just this word to the insane bomb plotters: Their violence is a direct challenge to organized society in this democratic republic. Democracy will not be overthrown by any such methods. We reason things out here in America and we decide issues by the recording of our collective judgment. We shall continue to decide matters by that process. Those who resort to the bomb are in the wrong place. The challenge of violence must and will be met and dealt with according to the laws of the land. The destroyers say they act in the name of liberty. The whole tendency of such action in a free country is to compel the majority to adopt restrictive measures. Because of that the bomb outrages are doubly criminal. We must be careful that reaction does not result from the work of insane dynamiters. But the republic must protect itself and its institutions against terrorist methods. America will not be destroyed by terrorism. This, we are confident, will be the judgment of every trade unionist and every lover of liberty, democracy and progress. Some of the industrial institutions which in the past were responsible for bringing in dangerous immigrants to this country simply to satisfy their desire for cheap labor still seem to be so blind as not to appreciate the danger to themselves in the continuation of such a policy and still insist that the gates shall be left open. They have no love of country and are so blinded by greed as to be unable to realize that their own best interests, the safety of their investments, can best be assured by rigid restriction until such time as those already here have been assimilated. But whether these greedmongers are willing or not the American people must see to it that the bars are put up and that every avenue of Americanization is taken advantage of during the next ten or fifteen years. A choice must be made between immigration restriction and anarchy, and that choice must be made right now, not next year or the year after. This is no time to let the fellow who always thinks the gun is not loaded have his way. These fools must be bridled right away.

WIT AT RANDOM

Kloseman—Let me give you a piece of advice.
Knox—What's the matter with it?—Boston "Transcript."

"No, sah," said the aged colored man to the reporter who'd asked if he had ever seen President Lincoln. "Ah used to 'member seein' Massa Linkum, but since Ah j'ined de church Ah doan' 'member seein' him no mo.'"—Boston "Transcript."

"They used to tell young men to go West and grow up with the country."

"The advice is still good. A lot of room is left by the men who got rich and came back East."—Washington "Star."

A stylishly dressed woman entered the restaurant. The waiter handed her a bill of fare written in French, and said: "Please mark off the dishes you wish to order."

Could a woman, dressed in the height of fashion, confess that she was unable to read French? Taking the pencil, she made a few dashes and the order read:

"Dinner, 2s., "March 20," "Vegetables," "Please pay at the desk," "No tips."

The waiter brought her a beefsteak and chip potatoes, but she did not dare to raise a word in protest.—London "Tit-Bits."

"You depend upon the wisdom of the plain people!"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but while the plain people out my way are getting their wisdom, I want to be on hand as much as possible, as their instructor."

"What is worrying you now?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied the man who is perpetually pensive. "I am merely trying to figure out what has become of all the daylight I saved since we set the clocks forward."

"William, go into the library. In back of the top row of books there are—"

"Cigars, sir?"

"Yes, how did you find them?"

"Oh, very good indeed, sir."

"What is heredity?"

"Something a father believes in until his son starts to act like a fool."—"Life."

"Young man, are you satisfied with your present position?"

"Naw, but it's fifty-fifty. The boss ain't satisfied with the way I fill it, either."—"Detroit Free Press."

John upon being taken in to see his brand-new brother, gazed long and earnestly upon him and said: "Gee, but you are a lucky kid! You won't have to wash your own ears for years and years."—"Chicago Tribune."

"But suppose," said one of the spectators on the common, "that the parachute should fail to open after you had jumped off—what then?"

"That wouldn't stop me," answered the parachutist, "I'd come right down."—"Boston Transcript."

Two miners went on a fishing expedition. But they were novices at the game.

"Hoo are ye gettin' on, Jock?" asked one.

"Och, simply rotten!" was the reply. "I don't believe my bloomin' worm's trying."—"London Tit-Bits."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Clear of eye and straight and trim,
Supple of body and strong of limb;
They answered the call when first it came,
They looked on the draft as a national shame.
And like their fathers in former years,
They shouldered their rifles, The Volunteers.

They are not the kind you can drive like cattle,
But men who will fight for the love of battle,
Men that are willing to do their share,
Who will stay to the finish anywhere.
With hearts that are strangers to doubts or fears,
Pride of the Nation, The Volunteers.

There were no processions, no sad farewells,
For blood is blood, and blood will tell.
They had mothers and sweethearts, every one,
Each loved her sweetheart, or loved her son.
But a mother holds naught on earth so dear,
As the good, red blood in a Volunteer.

How well I remember one eager group,
As they came to entrain, a cavalry troop.
They loaded their horses into the cars
By the dim twilight and shining stars,
And the neighing sound was good to the ears
Of the rollicking troopers, The Volunteers.

Cool and steady, yet fast, they worked,
No one hurried, but no one shirked.
The job was finished to stand the test
Then they boarded the train with laugh and jest
The brakes released, but the clang of the bell
Was lost in the sound of a mighty yell,
And the whistle joined their ringing cheers,
As into the night went The Volunteers.

From American industries the brain and brawn
Of the first enlistments were largely drawn.
From shop and factory, from farm and mill
Poured Labor's hosts with determined will
To crush autocracy wherever seen,
To avenge the crimes of the submarine.
In Italy, Belgium, France (the land of tears),
Lie thousands of Labor's Volunteers.

Way back in seventeen seventy-six,
The minute men were willing to mix
In eighteen twelve, and in sixty-one
There were men who were willing to shoulder a gun.

And as long as the old U. S. is here,
There's a few of us ready to Volunteer.

—1st Sgt. A. B. James, 46th Company,
Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened last Monday at Atlantic City under auspicious conditions. In words that burn and carry the impress of the spirit of world democracy, the officers of the Federation lay down labor's ultimatum to the opponents of organized labor and its ideals for freedom and justice. On the first day the convention officers in trumpet tones threw down the challenge to Burleson, the profiteers and "the autocracy of the robe" and declared for the abolition of their tyrannic and reactionary reign. They declared themselves in favor of the League of Nations and labor's new demands for legislation, at the hands of those who have "wearily wasted with worthless words" their opportunities to do the right thing in Congress. The officers of the Convention have called the rank and file to arms in a righteous cause, and before adjournment we feel certain that through their representatives the rank and file of American labor will stand unitedly behind the new slogans to be adopted by the convention.

SOVIET AUTHORITY BREAKING.

By J. G. Phelps Stokes,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

General Vatsetis, the new commander-in-chief of all the Russian Soviet armies, has issued an interesting proclamation to his soldiers. To give the proclamation the greatest possible weight, it has been countersigned by Danishevsky and Smirnov, representing the Revolutionary Council, and by Maigur, Chief of the Soviet General Staff at the front.

The proclamation is of special significance because of the frank acknowledgment it makes of the very great extent and importance of the uprisings of the Russian people themselves against the Soviet rule.

"All are aware," says General Vatsetis' proclamation, "that the armed demonstrations of the Czecho-Slovaks, which at first seemed insignificant, assumed the magnitude of an immense conflagration, . . . thrusting nearer to us the numerous bands of White Guards and traitors. Like hungry jackals, these bands attack us on all sides and the struggle against them, gradually becoming more intense, has become a struggle of life and death."

Deserted by His Aides.

General Vatsetis expresses his "deep regret" that many of his "immediate aides who have been entrusted with the command of military units and to whom have been given responsible positions," can no longer be relied upon.

Some of them, he says, "instead of encouraging their troops and implanting in them the faith and righteousness of the Bolshevik cause," withdrew at critical moments and sent him such telegrams as these. "I refuse responsibility," "I cannot be held responsible for consequences," etc. "I am obliged," says General Vatsetis, "to call attention to these deplorable circumstances—the lack of spiritual leadership and the confusion of mind," prevailing so widely in the Soviet forces.

That a spirit of distrust of the Soviet rule and of violent rebellion against it is cropping out more and more, not only within the Bolshevik organization itself, but throughout the working class movement in Russia, is abundantly evidenced by the material gathered by many capable observers.

Thus Vladimir Bourtzev, for upwards of twenty years one of the most distinguished of all Russian revolutionists, has recently sent to friends in this country a list of seventy-five Russian provinces, districts and localities in which notable uprisings of workingmen and peasants against the Bolsheviks have occurred during the past year. The list includes nearly all of the most important industrial centers and peasant communities of European Russia.

Mob Slays Fifty Bolsheviks.

M. C. Eroshkin, chairman of the Perm Committee of the party of Socialists-Revolutionists, thus describes some of these uprisings:

"In Ekaterinberg County a mob of peasants armed with axes, scythes and sticks fell upon the Soviets and beastlike tore into fragments fifty Bolsheviks.

"In the Neviansk Works the insurrection of the workers against the Red Guard lasted for three days until reinforcements from Perm finally subdued this 'counter-revolutionary' revolt. In Okhansk County, two thousand peasants were shot down for demanding the abolition of the Soviet and re-establishment of the rule of the people."

"Just as in the days of the Tzar," writes Eroshkin, "the minions of the government would drive and banish the revolutionists to Siberia, so now the servants of his majesty Lenine are filling the prisons with Socialists and shooting them down."

L. I. Goldman, member of the central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, thus describes the uprisings of the factory workers at Yaroslavl:

"The laborers of all the plants and factories took part in the uprising. . . . Trotsky sent a message stating that if the revolt could not be quelled, he would go so far as having the city of Yaroslavl with its forty thousand inhabitants completely destroyed. . . . Though surrounded by seventeen thousand Red Guards, Yaroslavl resisted, but was finally captured by the Bolsheviks. . . . The uprising was suppressed by bloody and terrible means."

Breshkovsky's Testimony.

Catherine Breshkovsky, veteran revolutionist and leader of the great peasants' party of Russia—the party of Socialists-Revolutionists—recently declared that the Bolsheviks seek to overcome resistance of the peasants by "a system of terror unequalled in cruelty."

Paul Axelrod, veteran revolutionist, one of the founders of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, calling upon "the leaders of Western Labor," recently, "to come to the rescue of the Russian proletariat," ridicules scathingly what he calls the insane idea that the Soviet government is really a government of workmen and peasants; and declares unequivocally that "the Soviet regime has thrown Russia into an abyss," that it has "destroyed the workers' organizations" or transformed them into servile tools of the Bolshevik bureaucracy; that it has completely suppressed the workers' presses, "and robbed the masses of all their political gains."

"The Bolsheviks," says Nicholas Tschaikovsky, veteran revolutionist and long-time exile in Siberia, "the Bolsheviks are a government of a tyrannical minority, a minority which is the deadliest enemy of democracy, which does not and would not recognize the will of the people," but is "ever ready to destroy the popular will by all means and weapons at its command."

TO PERFECT STRIKE PLANS.

Representatives of fifty unions of electrical workers and telephone operators in Central and Northern California will meet here today to perfect arrangements for the part their unions will play in the strike called for Monday. T. C. Robbins, organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced yesterday that nothing now could avert the strike except a concession of union demands.

BAY AND RIVERMEN COME BACK.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen are back in the folds of organized labor and are destined to become more powerful than ever, according to Secretary E. E. Ellison of the Waterfront Workers' Federation. The organization is now a branch of the new union of Ferryboatmen which has secured increased wages and improved working conditions at the hands of the Railroad Administration during the few months of organization. The Stockton and up-river steamboatmen reorganized last Sunday in Stockton to a man. A few years ago the old union struck for better wages and working conditions, but was eventually beaten for the time being owing to the large surplus of foreign labor then on the market.

NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED.

A new agreement between the Bakers' association and the Confectionery Salesmen's Union of Portland provides for a minimum scale of \$24 for salesmen whose business is less than \$300.

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

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HARRY HOLMAN & CO. in "My Daughter's Husband"; BAILEY & COWAN, "The Ban-joker and The Songster," with Estelle Davis; ANN GRAY, Harpist; THOS. SWIFT & MARY KELLEY Offer \$3000; EDWIN GEORGE in "A Comedy of Errors"; ED ALEXANDER, A Study in Oil Paints; HEARST WEEKLY.

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SALMON EGGS 35c.



"EFFICIENCY" ONCE MORE.

According to some of the Nation's leading employers it is a "simple truth" that the way to permanently increase wages is to increase "the product per man."

Indications are not lacking that this doctrine may be taken up and made the rallying cry of employers as a successor to the "reduce wages" slogan that it was sought to introduce upon the signing of the armistice.

That there is need of higher wages in a great many branches of industry does not admit of contradiction.

That there is need of the highest degree of productivity in every part of the world is a sound fact.

That greater productivity per man will raise wages is not so evident. Not by any such simple process as the speeding up of factory wheels is the great problem of industry to be solved. Thoughtless employers who may honestly believe salvation is to be found merely by turning the wheels more rapidly should be disillusioned before they go too far in chasing this latest rainbow, which really is a very old rainbow of very dubious colors.

The "increase production" cry takes fresh color just now, however, from the fact that world supplies are depleted and production is needed to care for the material wants of the world.

None knows better than the average employer that the business of speeding up has been tried time after time, with one general result. This result has been lower pay per unit of work for the worker and higher profit per unit for the employer.

The employer has figured on the idea that about so much a day was enough for the workman and the more work he could do in a day the greater the profit. And where wages have been advanced under intensified production methods they have not been advanced in proportion to the increase in production. There have been temporary exceptions, of course, where for a short period a proportionately higher wage would be paid, but the let-down has come sooner or later.

Various devices have been tried by employers to induce a higher rate of production. The pacifier has been resorted to until the deception is too well known to be effective to any great degree. Various "efficiency" systems have had their day in the shop and they, too, have come to be generally understood as wrong in principle, except by those whose passion for arbitrary conduct of industry outweighs their judgment. The underlying idea in all of these schemes has been the making of more profit. The thought that labor was entitled to a better life and a fairer wage has been of little moment to speed-up employers.

Employers must give some real demonstration of an intention to follow a different course before labor is justified in relaxing its vigilance. And so when employers come preaching to labor that in order to get better wages it is merely necessary to increase production labor will be justified in pointing to the past. In the past this slogan has been interpreted in action as meaning greater production for the same wage.

It is sought to give some new shade of meaning to the proposition just now by pointing out to the worker that hitherto he has had his economics all wrong. The workers are told, for example, that labor has been wrong in holding that wages were paid out of accumulated capital. "Once root the idea in men's minds that they are paid out of current production," says one proponent of the "new" idea, "and not out of accumulated capital, and it will not be necessary to worry over industrial troubles."

This is wonderfully simple. But labor never has held the idea that wages were paid out of accumulated capital instead of out of current

production. The complaint is and has been that insufficient wages were paid out of current production. The mere process of producing more will not remedy matters. In too many cases it will mean only that the worker will have to do more work to earn the same amount he gets now.

The working people of the United States are used to seeing through things. They have a grasp on fundamentals unequalled anywhere else. They will not be deceived by cleverly worded sentences. Untruths in fancy garb will not look like truth to them.

It is no service to America to try to fool the industrial army of the Nation. It is a distinct disservice.

There has not so far come to public notice any employer who has said that, with the great need for increased production, there will be a wage raise corresponding to the increased production demanded and that industry will be so reorganized as to give labor an effective voice in the determination of its conduct in all matters affecting the conditions and lives of the workers.

It will not be wise for employers to make the actual needs of a broken world the basis for fresh increases in profits. During the war there was all too much of the detestable business of profiteering. In the rush of events and in the pressing need of the hour many a profiteer passed in the cloak of a patriot. The war is over.

If the working people of America are to participate as they should in real democratic conduct of industry there will be no lack of production. No worker will deny the need for production. The whole wreckage of Europe cries aloud for supplies in enormous quantities. The wounds of devastation cry for the healing that can be done only by re-provisioning and re-housing and rebuilding.

Too many insane emotionalists are abroad in the land seeking that which they may tear down to make reaction good business for the Nation. Reaction breeds destruction.

Democratic, constructive progress is the one hope of the race everywhere today. Sophistry, hoodwinking—all that of the past. Let it be buried with the past. Let us have honesty, fairness—justice.

Labor, under the banner of justice, will give everything that it has in the common effort. Denied justice it will and must use every energy to destroy that injustice.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

To help persons with "foreign" accent to eliminate this from their speech, the University of California will open an Extension class in English Pronunciation for Foreigners on Thursday evening, June 12th, at 8 o'clock. The class is to be held in the Senior Room of the Hastings College of Law, in the City Hall, Civic Center. Registration may be made now at the Extension office, 599 Market Street, San Francisco.

The instructor will be Mrs. Mabel Farrington Gifford, assistant in neuro-psychiatry in the University of California. She has for several years directed defective speech correction in the San Francisco and Oakland schools.

The problem will be solved by means of the most scientific and modern methods. The work will be at once elementary and practical, consisting of drills for the fixing of correct pronunciation by the aid of the eye, ear, touch, and movement. In a short time defects should be eliminated which might otherwise prove lifelong handicaps.

There will be a one-hour lesson each Thursday evening for fifteen weeks. The registration fee is \$5, to be paid at either the San Francisco or the Berkeley offices, University of California Extension.

MOLDERS' ANNUAL PICNIC.

San Francisco Molders' Union will hold its forty-seventh annual picnic Sunday at Shell Mound Park. A program of athletic events has been arranged and three California-made stoves and \$500 in cash will be given away. Ladies and children will be admitted free and special arrangements have been made for their entertainment. A band of fifty pieces will furnish music for dancing. Robert W. Burton and J. E. Dillon have been appointed chairmen of the committee in charge.

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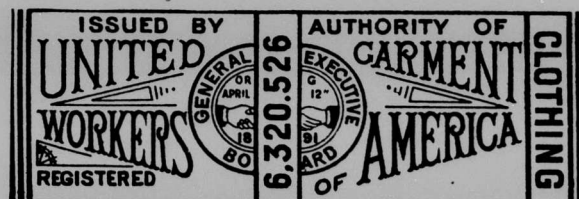
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 6, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Warehousemen and Cereal Workers—George Ivory, vice David Thorpe. Delegate seated.

Communications — Filed — From the Department of State, Washington, D. C., with reference to the claims of Italy to the Province of Fiume, and acknowledging of Council's letter relative to same. From Governor Stephens, stating he had signed Assembly Bills Nos. 242, 244, 516, 517, and Senate Bills Nos. 403, 155, 402. From the Egg Inspectors' Union, stating it had indorsed resolution as prepared by this Council with reference to bill pending before Congress relative to furnishing of homesteads to returned soldiers and sailors. From Senator Phelan, relative to the cancellation of shipbuilding contracts on the Pacific Coast. From Congressman Nolan, stating he would present Council's resolution relative to the Adriatic question to the Foreign Affairs Committee. From Senator Phelan, relative to Fiume question. From the Secretary to President Gompers, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter with reference to the general strike as advocated by the International Workers' Defense League. From the Commonwealth Club, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Theodore Johnson to represent this Council at the meetings of the Commonwealth Club's Section on Industrial Relations. From Secretary to President Gompers, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter pledging its support to the League of Nations and President Wilson's policy. From Senator Johnson, with reference to the shipbuilding program. From the Board of Education, stating it had adopted the salary schedule for the San Francisco School Department allowing every teacher now in the department the increase. From the Board of Public Works, regarding wage scale of Electrical Workers No. 151.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, wage scale and agreement. From Egg Inspectors' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of Sherry Bros. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting assistance in adjusting dispute between the union and John W. Schmidt, 3300 Geary street. From the Elmira, N. Y., Central Labor Assembly, requesting financial assistance for members of Machinists' Lodge on strike in that city. Wage scale and agreement of the Waiters' Union. Wage scale of Waitresses' Union.

Referred to the Secretary—From Dredgemen, invitation to attend a meeting with employers in negotiating their agreement.

Referred to Label Section and "Labor Clarion"—Communication from the United Garment Workers of Baltimore, relative to Style Plus clothing.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate M. J. McGuire, requesting Council to protest against the unwarranted discriminatory features of the program formulated by the United States Shipping Board; and to petition the U. S. Government, Senators and Representatives in Congress to take proper steps to preserve the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast by giving same fair consideration and treatment in the prosecution of the new shipbuilding program. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, Authentic information is at hand to the effect that the new shipbuilding program as formulated by the United States Shipping Board and insofar as same relates to and affects Pacific

Coast shipyards, limits the amount of reinstatement contracts for said yards to the sum of twenty-five million dollars, and insists upon new contract prices at less than one hundred and sixty dollars per deadweight ton, which conditions if put into effect will have the immediate result of stopping work for the Government in many yards and leave in the other yards many slips unoccupied, thus reducing the shipyard activities on this Coast to comparative idleness; and

Whereas, At the recent conference between Shipping Board officials, shipbuilders and representatives of labor, it was stated that of the three or more million tons of new ship construction contemplated at most only 750,000 of the expected 1,500,000 tons would be allotted to Pacific Coast yards, while about 2,500,000 tons would be allotted to Eastern yards; and

Whereas, Recent cancellations of contracts were likewise discriminatory against this Coast, in this that Western contracts for 785,000 tons amounting to 51 per cent of contracts then outstanding were cancelled, while in Eastern yards there were cancelled 1,715,000 tons amounting to 43 per cent of outstanding contracts, and Government yards were still more favored in that only 23 per cent of their outstanding contracts were called off; and

Whereas, During the war, when the country was in desperate need for ships, Pacific Coast yards between August 3, 1917, and November 11, 1918, delivered 1,128,290 tons of steel vessels, or 65 per cent of the entire tonnage, and the Atlantic and Gulf yards during the same period delivered only 658,007 tons, or 37 per cent of the whole; and

Whereas, The aforesaid tonnage was constructed on the Pacific Coast at the average contract price of \$199.30 per ton, while that produced on the Eastern Coast cost very much more per ton, that at Hog Island for 27 ships reaching the high figure of \$250.57 per ton, thus proving the superiority in speed, facilities, and efficiency of the Pacific Coast yards, which were all privately managed and furnished their own equipment and financing without additional cost to the Government; and

Whereas, It is evident that the plans of the Government have for their object to concentrate future shipbuilding activities for the Government on the Atlantic seaboard and to lessen those on the Pacific Coast, to the detriment of the efficient organizations of facilities and personnel in the West; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing large numbers of the mechanics and laborers in the shipbuilding industry, that we hereby emphatically protest against the unwarranted discriminatory features of the program formulated by the United States Shipping Board; that we call attention to the unjust and unpatriotic attitude in thus failing to consider the claims of yards and builders that so nobly came to the rescue of the Government when ships were the things most needed for the successful prosecution of the war; and that we most earnestly petition the Government of the United States, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress to take proper steps to preserve the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast by giving same fair consideration and treatment in the prosecution of the new shipbuilding program; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, United States Shipping Board, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Label Section—Minutes filed.

Reports of Unions—Ship Clerks—Are making progress. Electrical Workers No. 92—Are having difficulty relative to wage scale; contemplated strike will take place on June 16th. Cracker Packers—Reported the National Biscuit Co. unfair; requested unionists to patronize only home industry. Trunk Makers—Are on strike; are making progress. Jewelry Workers—Requested unionists to patronize only fair shops; are making progress. Laundry Workers—Requested delegates not to patronize French laundries. Egg Inspectors—Are having trouble with Sherry Bros. Trackmen—Are endeavoring to get an increase of wages on Municipal Railway. Ladies' Garment Workers—Have voted to strike for Mooney. Cooks—Are making progress in organizing craft; thanked Council for assistance. Telegraphers—Will strike June 11th, if unsuccessful in arriving at an agreement. Hatters—Requested delegates to look for label when purchasing hats; Stetson hats still unfair. Cemetery Workers—Thanked Council and all unions for assistance rendered them during their strike.

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DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
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Executive Committee—In the matter of the Retail Clerks' Union and their controversy with the firm of Summerfield & Haines, Committee recommended that the matter be laid over and the Clerks requested to submit a list of names of merchants involved and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with said merchants requesting that they comply with the rules of the Retail Clerks' Union. The controversy of the Culinary Workers with the Whitcomb Hotel was laid over to await result of a conference with the Musicians and others interested. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of Draftsmen Union, subject to the approval of their International Union. The wage scale and agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union was laid over and the secretary instructed to communicate with Milk Dealers' Association, requesting them to set a date for a conference. Dealing with the request of the Trunk Makers for financial assistance, the matter was referred to the secretary to lend every assistance possible. The matter of the Musicians' Union and Rincon-Precita Band, Native Sons of the Golden West, committee recommended that the matter be referred to the secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. Report concurred in.

Executive Committee Meeting of June 2, 1919—Committee recommended endorsement of the Sail Makers wage scale, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. In the matter of the resolution from Brewery Workers, requesting action from Congress in mitigation of the taking effect of national prohibition on July 1st, committee recommends that the Council endorse the resolution and ratify the forwarding of the same by the secretary in conformity with the instructions contained in the said resolution. Copy of resolution is herewith submitted, showing that the Council is merely reiterating its former position on the question. Report concurred in.

Special Committee on Expiration of Agreements—After considering the feasibility of forming a joint conference committee in all its phases and going into the question at great length; your committee recommends that the question of forming a joint conference committee between these unions be referred to the unions interested for action by them and that the committee hold another meeting on Monday, June 23rd, at 8:30 P. M., in the Labor Temple and all the unions named be again requested to send representatives; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$322.25. **Expenses**—\$380.55.

Council adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting held Wednesday, June 4, 1919.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Hanson, with all officers present but Peter Barling, H. Effinger and J. P. Sorensen; excused, G. G. Kidwell.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Auto Bus Operators No. 399 for I. D. Hester and Guy Lathrope; from San Francisco Printing Pressmen No. 24 for Stephen P. Kane. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Metal Polishers' International Union, informing the Section that the strike at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has been settled and the local union winning a complete victory, also thanking the Label Section for its able support; filed. From the International Association of Machinists, District No. 8, stating that their members have been on strike since February 3, 1919, against the Arnold Schwinn Company and the Excelsior Motor &

Supply Company; referred to Label Agent. From the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union stating that the Merkle-Wiley Broom Company of Paris, Ill., was unfair to their organization, locking out their employees for wanting to organize; O. T. Merkle is credited with the statement that "A man with a union card has no more right in my factory than a Hun has in America"; referred to "Labor Clarion" for publicity. From Frank H. Gory, Deputy Secretary of State, stating that the United Hatters of North America registered their Union Label in this State on October 7, 1903; filed. From the Velodrome Co. of San Francisco, advising the Section that all their advertising matter and distribution bears the union label; filed. From the International Wood Carvers' Association, stating that they will affiliate with the Label Section beginning July 1, 1919; referred to Secretary-Treasurer.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report that the Stetson Hat Co., a non-union concern, is putting a hat on the market for \$5 in order to draw the workingman's trade; they request that you look for their union label on all hats. Bakery Wagon Drivers report that their differences with the Master Bakers have been adjusted and that they intend to make an active campaign against the Latin bakeries, as they are all non-union. Bakers' Union No. 24 report the same, also that they have bought a share in the Co-operative League and sold one to a member. Bill Posters and Billers, giving information to Label Agent on nonunion billposting. Auto Bus Operators report that they are building up their union again and gaining new members, also they have adopted a new union working card which is displayed on the right-hand side on the windshield; color changed every month; look for the card when you ride in a jitney. Glove Workers request a more urgent demand for their union label, especially from the workers at the Union Iron Works, as it has been reported to them that a good many workers are wearing nonunion gloves. Carpenters 483 report that they are about to get an increase in wages and expect a large lumber firm in Oakland to unionize and use the label. Grocery Clerks report that G. Ludi, Model Delicatessen, 2589 Mission street, was unfair to them, and requests a demand for their monthly working button (color changed every month).

Label Agent's Report—Suggests taking fifty copies of the "Labor Clarion" to be sent to homes of trade unionists, list changed every week; "Labor Clarion" to give space for publicity; carried. Busy on new city budget for conditions for Culinary Workers. Taking up campaign with the Street Carmen to increase the patronage of the Municipal cars. Metal Polishers' International Union should be asked, if they want to reciprocate, to see that the Local Union joins the Label Section. Getting out circular letter for the Auto Bus Operators' Union. On Label Day agitation having poster put on bulletin board, all trade unionists and friends should make a purchase of something bearing the union label on the first Saturday of the month. Expect to have bulletin board on Mission street soon. Paste Makers to affiliate with Label Section, as they will have union label paste on the market soon; the Pompeian and Columbus paste companies are unfair. Getting out circular letter for Machinists against the Arnold Schwinn Co.

Receipts—Dues, \$30.00; Eagleson & Co., \$17.50; P. C. T., \$17.17.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; "Labor Clarion", \$1.30; W. N. Brunt, \$4.75; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$4.00; G. J. Plato, \$12.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$12.50; Special Fund, \$31.25.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet June 18th. Nomination and election of officers.

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

TO ORGANIZE WAREHOUSEMEN.

Victor Lahaney, business agent of Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union and recently appointed as organizer for the Pacific District of the I. L. A., will leave within the next day or so for Stockton and Sacramento to organize new unions of warehousemen in the two cities. Word has reached this city that the workers of this craft in both places are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Lahaney. He will work in conjunction with organizers for the new Steamboatmen's Union as the two crafts are so closely related.



X

Paying For Service

If you bought water at a city reservoir, paid cash for it, and carried it home—as you sometimes carry a purchase from the store—your water bill would be smaller.

The price you paid would depend on what it cost us to bring the water to San Francisco and sell it over the counter. Expenses which every consumer pays under present conditions would be eliminated. There would be no service pipes and meters to maintain and repair, no meter reading, bookkeeping or bill collecting.

But you can't shop for water, and you wouldn't if you could. You want it to flow at good pressure the moment you turn on the faucet. You demand service.

When you have a purchase sent home you pay for service. Sometimes there is a direct delivery charge—usually the charge is absorbed in the price of the goods.

For water delivery you have to pay, too—but you pay directly, the charge being distinct from the rest of the bill. Why? Because the cost of service varies and cannot equitably be prorated. Each consumer is charged what it costs us to serve him—no more, no less.

There is a service charge hidden in almost every bill you pay—

It is not hidden, it is where you can see it in your water bill.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (72) Alexander, H. M.48 Third
(31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(93) California Printing Co.....165 Jessie
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(58) *General Printing Co., The... 725 Harrison
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(23) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *†Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(52) *S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John R.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The... 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

James M. Speegle has just returned to the city from France, where he has been for several months. He arrived in New York on the transport Lancaster on June 1st and reached San Francisco last Sunday. He hands us the following verse:

Burned Area.

Miles upon miles of dreary sand,
With the curse of God on the wretched land,
Cold as the poles in cheerless night
And Satan's own when the sun shines bright;
A land disdained since time began,
A Hell of a place to send a man.

Thousands upon thousands of stagnant pools,
A waste forlorn nor ghosts or ghouls
Who wander accursed in lonely ways
Would stoop so low as to spend their days
In the spot that bore the Devil's ban,
A Hell of a place to send a man.

Life with its strength has left no sign
Save the stunted growth of the blackened pine,
A witness mute of struggle lost
When destruction raged and life paid the cost,
Lands unknown in Deity's plan,
A Hell of a place to send a man.

Satan himself has surely sworn
That Hell itself is less forlorn,
A better place to spend one's time
Than in pine and sand and watery slime,
Too foul for even the Kaiser's clan,
A Hell of a place to send a man.

He says: "The burned area was a large area of timber land that had been burned over. A Frenchman had set fire to a body of timber and there the Americans were forced to cut the trees that remained." Speegle was stationed there for four months. Built a hut and was in charge of 'Y' operations in that district. The camp contained 1800 men of the 20th Engineers.

"Have been all over France including the war zone. Was in Paris when President Wilson arrived the first time. Also when King Victor Emanuel of Italy arrived. Have seen all the glories of the French metropolis. The first of April was on leave and amongst places visited was Mt. Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, but with all due deference to the grandeur of the old country, I can safely say that San Francisco and Twin Peaks look better to me than any cities or mountains any place I have been."

The report of the scale committee, including a proposition from the employers in the commercial branch of the business, will come before the meeting next Sunday and those interested should be in attendance.

The following returned soldiers have reported to headquarters: Otto Berg, Bulletin; L. M. Paterson, unattached; J. M. Speegle, Brunt; John Fraser, Hicks-Judd; Cyril L. Stright.

Establishing a new speed record, the Government printing office within two hours Monday night set up in type the German peace treaty, consisting of nearly 100,000 words. Despite its length and the demands for haste, owing to the desire to have the treaty appear in the Congressional Record Tuesday morning, as ordered by the Senate, the task was taken as a matter of every day occurrence at the plant, which is the world's largest printing establishment.

The first joint strike authorized by the international officials of the printing trades takes place in Louisville, Ky. Typographical, Pressmen, Press Assistants and Book Binders' Unions are forced to strike because of the fact that employers refuse to live up to an arbitration award

handed down by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, after having gone thoroughly into the matter, considering the employers' arguments together with those of the union men. The strike has been in progress for nearly two weeks and it is said that there has not been a single desertion from the ranks of the organized men. Union officials in Louisville are satisfied with the situation and say that the trouble will be amicably settled within the near future.

Members of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 were granted an increase of \$15 per week on newspapers, it was announced last week, thus making their wage scale \$42 per week for day men and \$45 for night men. The increase was brought about by the Scale Committee of the union negotiating with local publishers. This is the largest increase in wage ever granted any union in Cincinnati or vicinity in recent years. It is generally believed that large increases will follow in commercial printing offices in Cincinnati. This is in violent contrast with an award made by a college professor who acted as fifth man on an arbitration board in the case of the Denver Union. He awarded an increase of 30 cents a day. Denver Union has appealed from the decision.

The following applications for membership will be presented to the meeting next Sunday: Max Livchitz, A. F. Broad, Geo. C. Elwood, H. B. Brough, Dahl K. Shearer, Hugh G. Darling, E. Sundstrom, Clarence E. Finn, Arthur R. Victor.

FINAL PLANS ARRANGED.

Final plans have been made by the executive committee of the Waterfront Workers' Federation for the unionizing of the Chas. Nelson Lumber Company. This power has been voted to the committee by all of the unions affiliated with the Federation. Secretary E. E. Ellison announces that every possible peaceable means will be used to settle the difficulty before making the plans as arranged effective. As the Federation Unions have given the committee the power to call a strike if necessary, it is believed that a waterfront strike may be included in the plan which has not been made public.

FINED FOR STRIKING.

Justice Edmunds of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, in a reserved judgment under the industrial arbitration act, in connection with what he designated as an illegal strike of certain members of the Union of Piano Frame Molders and Stove Makers, imposed a penalty of \$50 with costs. The union was ordered to pay the \$50 fine on each member involved in the strike. The justice said that union officials, when they had failed to prevent an illegal strike, had taken no steps to condemn it.

Do
you want to
increase
your

Business?

If you do, put the **UNION LABEL** on your products.

The **UNION LABEL** originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

ADDRESSES DEPORTED MEN NEEDED.

A number of the 212 men who have cases filed against the Bisbee district corporations for their deportation from that district on July 12, 1917, have not yet voted on the proposed settlement of the case. Below will be found a list of the men with whom it has been impossible to get in touch. This is due to the moving about of the men and perhaps also to incorrect addresses on file in Mr. Struckmeyer's office in Phoenix. Mr. Struckmeyer represents the plaintiffs in the case, the men who were deported.

Anyone having knowledge of the present whereabouts of the men listed below are urged to communicate the same to Mr. Struckmeyer at once. Secretaries of unions are also urged to check over the list and ascertain whether or not any of them are at present within the jurisdiction of their union. Mr. Struckmeyer's address is Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Aldace, Frank.

Bahor, John; Bakota, Pete; Byrne, P. J.; Bevan, W. A.

Cunningham, Thomas; Casey, James; Cody, Homer; Carter, V. B.

Dahl, Edward.

Feller, Christ.

Granden, John; Golden, Antti; Granden, Ed.; Graves, Thos.; Grant, Ed.

Haney, Thos. J.; Hunt, John; Hogan, James.

Johnson, Chris; Joyce, Patrick.

Kasun, Mike; King, Joe L.; Kasun, Matt; Korhon, Gust.

Lyon, John.

Moris, Oscar; Mull, Frank; Marcetich, Nick; Maljovich, Sam; Maxwell, Selba; McEnery, T.; Morgan, Peter; Mufich, John; Mukavac, Mike; Maki, John; McGonagle, Wm.; McAleer, Frank; Mirka, Michael; McAughey, John.

Nicholson, Angus; Nikolich, Andria.

O'Neill, Patrick; Olsen, John; O'Connors, Frank; O'Brien, P. J.

Parks, L.; Pischevio, John; Pajunen, Victor; Parker, Walter.

Reilly, James.

Sorenson, Andres; Stonis, Stanley; Stephens, W. J.; Sullivan, Patk.; Staloich, Risto.

Thomas, Clint.

Udd, Gust.

Vucich, Frank; Verbenec, Nick; Vaughn, H. A.; Vucinich, Tom.

White, Jas. J.; Wicks, Leonard; Wofford, J. S.; Wolfe, R.; Wershay, John.

PEOPLE NOT EATING MEAT.

It has been found that American families have reduced their meat eating because of high prices and now the American Meat Packers' Association predicts a reduction in prices. "It is thought that the consumption of beef may be greatly increased," the statement says.

A few weeks ago the packers' association announced that the depletion of Europe's herds would necessitate continued high prices in this country, but the packers find that people in their own country can not afford meat, so we are told that "cheaper, grassfed cattle" are coming into the market and that this will make lower prices possible—when the retailer lowers his present stock.

It must not be understood, however, that prices will take a very pronounced drop, as it stated that present conditions will "hold meat prices above normal."

FOUNDRY STRIKE ENDED.

A strike of the Foundry Employees' Union at the James Graham Manufacturing Company, Newark, which was called a week ago, ended last night when the demands of the union for the Macy scale of wages was granted. The men will return to work this morning.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

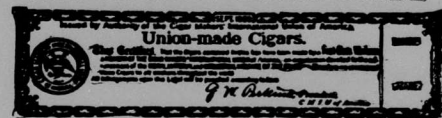
San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGAR



SEE that the **BAR-TENDER** who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

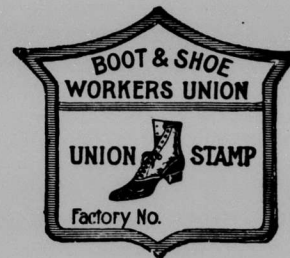
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the **UNION STAMP** are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the **UNION STAMP**.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

MEN'S SHOES

Union—Stamped

—two splendid styles
—very moderately priced



**Mahogany Brown Calf Lace
Shoes—new English Toes**

A DANDY **\$5.00**

**Gun Metal Calf Blucher Lace
Shoes (as pictured) Roundshape Toes**

W. L. DOUGLAS **\$5.00**
MAKE

We Close
Every
Evening
Saturday
Included
at 6

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST
OAKLAND

We Close
Every
Evening
Saturday
Included
at 6

WANT 44-HOUR WEEK.

Sailmakers are out for the 44-hour week with no pay for Saturday half-holiday. The Labor Council has indorsed the move. The union rate of wage now maintained is \$7 a day.

MEMBERSHIP DOUBLED.

Within the last three months the membership of Cooks' Union No. 44 has been doubled, according to the union officials. More than 700 members are now reported and prospects are becoming brighter every day.

PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL.

The Labor Council Time Agreement Committee is now taking steps to organize a Provision Trades Council which may have a membership of about 20 unions when organized. The next meeting of the representatives of the unions interested and the committee will be held in the Labor Temple on the evening of June 23rd.

SWITCHMEN GAINING.

Pacific Coast Representative Howard of the Switchmen's Union has within the past couple of months succeeded in establishing new locals of his organization in the following California railroad centers: Stockton, Bakersfield, Barstow, San Bernardino and Needles. The organization is also making substantial progress in other parts of the country and Mr. Howard announces that the prospects were never brighter in the history of the switchmen's organization.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS CONFER.

Committees from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and the employers are holding conferences in relation to the request of the men for an increase in wages of over \$1 per day and a reduction in working day from nine to eight hours. Monthly wage rates now range around \$135. An adjustment is expected within the next few days. Roy King has been elected as trustee of the union for the unexpired term. Dues for the sick and death benefit fund have been raised from 25 cents to 50 cents a month, following the referendum at the quarterly meeting.

NEW WAGE RATE REQUESTED.

The Board of Public Works has been informed by Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, that the wage rate on and after June 1st for linemen is \$6.50 a day and \$5.75 for truck drivers assisting linemen.

BIG GAIN FOR TAILORS.

The members of Tailors' Union No. 80 recently gained an increase in wages of 33½ per cent. The women members gained accordingly, some of them being increased from \$18 to a minimum of \$24 a week. All shops are said to have signed the agreement.

REJOIN IRON TRADES.

Last Monday night at the meeting of the Iron Trades Council the reorganized Oakland Shipyard Laborers' Union No. 15430 was seated with B. H. Welch and C. C. Roe as delegates. The union was reorganized in Oakland last Friday night by W. E. Castro, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and the old officers who led the union to affiliate with the I. L. A. were expelled. The Iron Trades Council will assist the union toward a 100 per cent basis. More than 1000 members have signed the roll.

EXTENDS THANKS.

San Francisco, June 5, 1919.

Whereas, During the time of organization of San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, and the period of discussion concerning an increase of salaries for the teachers of San Francisco, the "Labor Clarion" has been generous and sympathetic in its support of the aims and purposes of this organization, and by editorials and special articles aided materially in developing and voicing the public sentiment in favor of better financial recognition of the services of the Teaching Fraternity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, do hereby extend to the "Labor Clarion" our grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes and that the Secretary send a copy to the "Labor Clarion."

PAUL J. MOHR.

LOUISE M. O'NEILL, Secretary.

IMPARTIAL TREATMENT ASKED.

Congress and Federal officials have been requested by the San Francisco Labor Council to take the necessary steps to preserve the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast by giving it fair consideration and treatment in the prosecution of the new shipbuilding program. This action was taken last Friday night through a resolution introduced by M. J. McGuire, vice-president of the Council.

The resolution which received a unanimous vote, charged that the program of the U. S. Shipping Board contained discriminatory features directed at the industry on this Coast. The program is said to provide for only 750,000 tons of new ship construction for Coast yards, out of 1,500,000 expected, while about 2,500,000 is to be allotted to Eastern yards. Gross discrimination is claimed in the cancellation of contracts. It is pointed out that when the country was desperately in need of ships the Coast delivered 1,128,290 tons of steel ships, or 65 per cent of the output of the entire country.

Particular attention is called in the resolution to the superior efficiency in the Coast shipyards as against any of the yards in the United States and also that the contract price here averaged \$199.30 per ton, while that at the Hog Island averaged \$250.57 per ton for twenty-seven ships.

According to resolution, based on first-hand information, the Shipping Board plans to concentrate shipbuilding on the Atlantic seaboard and lessen it here. Every union in the city and along the Coast will be asked to bend every energy to the end that this western country be given a square deal in the placing of ship contracts, to which it is entitled by its war record.

THE BOND ELECTION.

The measure providing for the issue of bonds to the extent of \$40,000,000 for road construction passed by the California Legislature at its recent session will come before the people for their decision at an election on July 1st. If the measure is approved by the people, as it undoubtedly will be, since public opinion seems to be entirely in favor of a comprehensive highway construction program, this will make \$73,000,000 that California has appropriated for highway construction since 1910.

One-half of the \$40,000,000 bond issue, if it is approved by the popular vote, will be devoted to the completion of the highway system now under way and the remainder for certain specified additions to this system, the whole comprising 5000 miles of roadways.

An important phase of the undertaking, in its larger aspects, is the co-operation of the State Highway Commission with the highway authorities of Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, in order that the highways in this State may properly articulate with those of the surrounding states, in both location and grade, in order that the roads of the entire Pacific slope may, as nearly as possible, constitute a continuous and unified system of highways. If the measure carries, construction will begin at once and opportunity will be given for the employment of many thousands of men.

NO CHARTER FOR REDS.

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Atlantic City last week positively refused to grant a charter to the group of reds who seceded from the Iron Trades Council and started on the other side of the Bay what they named the Alameda and Contra Costa Counties' Metal Trades Council. The convention also voted down by an overwhelming vote the visionary proposition of "one-big-union" which was submitted by delegates from the Northwest. At these gatherings the red birds find themselves hopelessly in the minority and the objects of ridicule tinged with pity for their gullibility.